

PETTY PERQUISITES.

How High-Grade Officials Sponged on the Government.

H. J. Ramsdell's Letter in the Philadelphia Press.

Every officer of high standing in Washington (of course there is here and there an exception), has his private body-servant paid for by the government. The servant is entered on the rolls of the department, and, of course, will say, as a messenger or laborer. He is one hour at the department and ten at the house of the secretary. I do not mean to say that Mr. Frelinghuysen does this, but the practice is general. Then each department has two or three carriages which are used by the high officials for official purposes, but used still more for social and family purposes. You ought to see some of the chief clerks in Washington in their family carriages paid for out of the public purse. There are, or at least there were, barber shops in the departments, where the barbers were on the public rolls, and where the principal officers were shaved for nothing. Other barbers paid by the government used to go to the houses of the officers and shave them and black their boots and brush their clothes and do all other duties belonging to a body-servant. Then every cabinet officer has a room furnished in handsome style in his own home by the government, with desks, chairs, bookcases and all things needed, in elegant style. The government supplies monogram stationery of the most fashionable description, with scissors, knife and all the pretty accessories of the writing desk. If the secretary happened to have had a headache, a lot of private business to attend to, rents to look after, etc., he had a clerk paid by Uncle Sam, assigned him for that special work, to say nothing of a stenographer, whose time is half occupied with the secretary's or his family's private affairs. I know a high officer of congress who keeps one or two clerks of his own round to get political information for himself. The treasury paid for the clerks, while the indexes, documents, papers, clippings, etc., most perfectly arranged, and of the most valuable character for political reference, went to enrich the library of the official. The record, running through several years, is worth thousands of dollars.

A Wonderful Basting Dress.

Asbury Park Letter to the Chicago Tribune.

I saw a peculiar, and most comical, attractive sight in the water near the largest bathing ground just below the harborage this morning. Picture a young lady with well rounded limbs—"a plump and pleasing person," in fact, in every particular. Down her back streamed a profusion of dark, erect, shaggy hair. On her head she wore the jauntiest red cap imaginable. Her feet and legs to the knees were incased in scarlet hose. Her suit was tastefully fashioned—not too short nor too long, but just right to give free motion to the limbs when in the water. I noticed, as I sauntered down the promenade, that this young girl—perhaps twenty years of age—was the center of an apparently admiring crowd of spectators, who were gazing at her with the same interest as the ladies especially, mysteriously giggling and whispering. The unconscious object of all this interested group was plunging about in the waves and running out upon the open beach in a manner that betokened her ignorance of the fact that she was creating a good deal of merriment. The water, as every one knows who has dipped into the ocean attired in one of these bathing suits, causes the garment to cling to the body for the moment with a tenacious tenacity of claws. As I neared the spot, and was wondering what could produce all this jollity among the females, and the knowing winks on the part of the men who had got hold of the secret, I turned to my companion and said, "What a bath-robe from the water with the remark: 'There, now! That is the sort of bathing dress you ought to have. The color is very pleasing to the eye, when the water turns her eye toward you and she looks at you as if she were saying, 'What a fine suit she wears!'"

The Father of a Thousand Children.

An old man has just died in Vienna, whose names deserves to be chronicled in all lands for the singular goodness of his life. Ferdinand Reidel has been known in his city as the "father of the orphans" for nearly half a century. He was a man of considerable means, and was happily married, but it was a great grief to him and his wife that they continued to be childless. He risked his life and wife, "since we are not to have children of our own, can we not be parents to some of those who are fatherless and motherless?" He was a man of action, and began at once to carry his conception into practice. He commenced with taking fatherly charge of two or three orphans, but his zeal and reputation increased to such an extent that, at the time of his death, he was the legal guardian of more than a thousand fatigued and orphaned children. Those whom he adopted in this manner were not fitfully taken up and then let drop, but he kept conscientious watch and ward over them, from their early education to their marriage, or their start in adult life at the close of their apprenticeship. He never sought fame or publicity, and took no credit to himself for his devotion to those who had no natural claim upon him. Now that he is departed, however, everyone speaks of his singular life, his quietness, and yet restless energy, his conscientiousness, and severe fidelity to his self-imposed obligations. He began by asking as a favor to be accepted as the "honorary guardian" of two or three orphans, and the result was that he had thus taken up for his own satisfaction, as he put it, in time regarded by many of his fellow-citizens as a sort of official occupation which he was bound to fulfill. He never risked an orphan's life for illegitimate children, who, from no fault of their own, started life under a heavy shadow. His courage was equal to his tenderness. When he could discover the father of an illegitimate child he would seek out the man and deal plainly with him as to the duty which he had incurred by his sin. In this way he often compelled fathers to look after their own children, who would otherwise have fallen under the hard discipline of the official guardians of such unwelcome additions to the population.—London Globe.

Enrich and revitalize the blood by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

"God Save the Queen." is being translated for practical use into fourteen different languages and dialects of India.

When you have tried so-called remedies for dyspepsia, headache and biliousness, try the new and your next trial be Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has never failed in relieving and curing.

Prince Napoleon is spending the season in great state at Trouville, occupying the entire second floor of a large hotel.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is beneficial in indigestion and in many diseases where the nervous system is unstrung.

The favorite glove and long mitt of the dressy girl is of silk or undressed hair in Pompadour red or deep terra cotta color.

Dr. Fuller's Pocket Injection with syringe combined cures stricture, inflammation and urinary complaints. \$1. Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, and all druggists.

Dr. Fuller's Youthful Vigor Pills cure nervous debility, impotence and nocturnal emissions. \$2. By mail, 429 Canal street, New York. It will send you a trial bottle.

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Not an alcoholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters.

A whole ship arrived recently at Shelburne from North Greenland with 200 bottle-nosed whales and 500 seals of board.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much the better father is doing he used to be. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y."

Wayne MacVeagh is rebuilding on his "Brookfield Farm" the handsome summer residence which was lately destroyed by fire.

There is no sweetness in a kiss.

Then would you share its trembling bliss.

Use SODOLIN at once, sweet girls.

For it alone gives to the lips the sweet, white teeth and fragrance of the south.

July 20—dly sat, sun, Tues, Thursdays

Mr. Parnell is so affected by the death of his sister that he will not take his seat in parliament again at the present session.

For headache, constipation and biliousness use Bailey's Saline Aperient.

may 20—dly sat Tues Thursdays

Unsuccessful attempts have been made in Florida and California to compel Americans to love fresh figs, which taste like maul and bird shot.—New York Herald.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Max, a Scotchman, says that the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years, will never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and all the troubles of childhood. It is the best mother's friend. By mail, 25 cents a bottle.

may 20—dly sat sun wednesday

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is going, with her children, to make a carriage and horseback tour through the Scottish highlands.

Duty to Others.

CHAMBERLAIN, July 25. This is to let the people know that I, Anna Maria Kridler, wife of Tobias Kridler, am now past seventy-four years of age. I have been married very long for some years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dyspepsia, great debility and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable that I could hardly eat anything. I heard of Hop Bitters, and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottles, and I feel better than I have for many years. My bowels are regular, my appetite good, and I feel all gone. I feel so well that I think it my duty to let the people know, as so many know the value of the medicine has done for me, so they can cure themselves with it.

ANNA M. KRIDLER, Wife of Tobias Kridler

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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

Genuine Simmons' Liver Regulator, or Medicine.

HOW TO TELL

Look for clean, neat white wrapper with the red emblem of a liver.

The wrapper is stamped upon it in the form of a ribbon grace.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2 50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to
THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1882

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states to-day, local rains, variable winds, from south to west; in southern portions stationary or slight rise in barometer, no decided change in temperature.

DEKALF comes up to time early with its tax returns. The increase in values is most creditable to the county and to its officials. If every Georgia county shows the same increase it will be a great and gratifying surprise.

At last the frank Flanagan is to get his reward and to have his famous question answered. "What are we here for, if not the offices?" was his single speech at Chicago. Flanagan is now in Washington, and when he goes to Texas it will be as Marshal Flanagan.

Judge McCay is confirmed. An honest man is chosen. What a blow for the syndicate! The selection of Judge McCay has already been highly praised in these columns, and it is only necessary to congratulate anew the bar of Georgia on its escape from an ignorant, partisan administrator of justice; and on its securing a judge.

At last the foreign committee of the house has reported on the great Peruvian scandal. Mr. Blaine declared free from all taint, as any decent fair person would have admitted throughout, and the fantastic imagination and will of the wisp facts of Shipperd are shown at their true value. The person who comes out of all this mess with the least credit is one U. S. Grant, who showed by his letters to Shipperd that he was ready for any job which looked like an enlarged and revised edition of Samana Bay.

The syndicate was able to get together its number by promising appointments. It is reported that twenty-seven men were promised the place of store-keeper and gauger at Stone mountain. Of course all these parties were enthusiastic at first, but as they began to find out that the promise had been duplicated many times they thought they could smell a large size rat, and one by one they would quietly withdraw and go over to the other side. If the convention had lasted two days longer the court house party would have had only the members of the original syndicate whose offices are in the building.

NORTHERN republican newspapers are always on the lookout for some sensation from the sunny south which they can turn to party use. We recommend to them the story of the custom house row. It is real interesting reading. It is true that the testimony is a little mixed. Colonel Farrow swears that Pledger was drunk, and Colonel Darnell and his friend Jeff Long swear he wasn't. Some of the custom house people evidently were not instructed how to swear, for they said Pledger was drunk. Taken by and large as the sailors say, the affair is just the sort of thing to make J. Hubbell feel like sending out another circular to promote harmony within the party.

The flour mill of Hecker & Co. was burned in New York early this week with a loss of half a million or more. What the general public is interested in is the curious fact brought out since the fire that a flour mill is regarded as dangerous in the heart of a community. According to the Brooklyn Eagle it has been demonstrated that the fine particles of dust from grain in escaping in the preparatory processes form an atmosphere which is as explosive as gas. A spark under such conditions is quite sufficient to ignite surrounding particles, and the fire is communicated from one to another with the rapidity of a powder train. A fire started in this manner obtains headway almost instantly and immediately becomes uncontrollable. The danger of the tomato can has often been mentioned, but the explosive qualities of flour are not so well known.

LOUISIANA has not been happy in its board of health. Since the national board began operations the state board has assumed an antagonism, which, according to the Times-Democrat, has worked harm. So much so that judging from every attainable expression of opinion of the people outside of New Orleans city, nothing is more certain than that we are only protected to-day from the horrors of the shot gun quarantine by the presence of the representatives of the national board in New Orleans. Dr. Jones, head of the state board, has hitherto opposed the national board's work on the basis of extreme state rights. He has now backed down and harmonized with the federal marine service, and the Times-Democrat pertinently asks what has become of his views; and it further says truly that the national board, as a whole, seems to enjoy the confidence and respect of the whole country.

In commenting on some of the extraordinary features of the river and harbor bill the other day, we referred to Robber Robeson's enormous grab for New Jersey and incidentally we asked where Cheesapeake Creek was, for which \$75,000 was appropriated. The New York Sun sent out a reporter to answer our question, and it appears the creek is about as wide as Peachtree at Ooltis. There was not a house to be seen and the only persons to be benefited were four companies which dug out sand and clay for the Jersey potteries; and an old relic fend near by said what everybody else thinks, far or near, that to put money in the creek was throwing it away.

and if investigation were made it is likely that Woodbury, Nomiini, Contentaria and the rest of the creeks so liberally provided for would be no better than the Cheesapeake or the celebrated Kiskiminetas.

Year after year an increasing host of Americans swarm all over Europe, being to the alluring sound of a continental hotel gong. At present there are twenty-one passenger steamship lines between New York and Europe, and they are all taxed to their fullest extent. Thirty thousand is the lowest estimate put on the number of cabin passengers for this year. A fair estimate of the average amount of spending money in the possession of each person is three thousand dollars. Five millions of dollars are required to pay the fares going and returning, so that American tourists to Europe may be expected this year to dispose of ninety-five million dollars, not one dollar of which will ever see American shores again. To this sum must be added steamer fares and the money invested by firms in this country in immigrant tickets, making a total of about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, which will pass permanently into foreign hands as the result of this determination by a large number of American citizens that the only proper thing for them is a European trip. Yet it is undoubtedly true that a great part of this enormous sum is well spent in widening the views of the traveler, which of course is the chief advantage of travel.

THE SENATORSHIP.

THE CONSTITUTION has taken no part in the discussion as to who should succeed Mr. Hill as senator from Georgia, for three reasons: First, Because we do not desire to influence the minds of candidates to be elected to the legislature either for or against any man who wants to be a candidate for senator. The members of the legislature when they are called upon to vote on this question will act under their oath of office, and it is reasonable to suppose that they will do their duty properly when elected by selecting the best man for the place. To make it an issue in the race will bring about needless excitement and be the means of clouding other important questions to be settled by the legislature.

Second, We think it is due Mr. Hill and his family that there should be no indecent scramble for his place while he is alive. He has been a faithful representative for Georgia. He has discharged his duty to our people fearlessly and faithfully; and he has the sympathy of all the people without regard to party or class in his suffering, and the deep distress of his family. It will be soon enough to commence to discuss who shall be his successor when he is no longer with us.

We have sufficient confidence in the men who will be members of the next legislature to leave the selection of senator to them. It at the time we deem it proper to say anything we will then discuss the question fairly, and as we think, will result in selecting the best man to represent Georgia. We shall take no hand in packing a legislature to carry out our wish on this subject. Nor shall we attempt to prejudice the claims of any aspirant, by unjust aspersions before the people pending the selection of members of the general assembly.

We make but one appeal to the people on this question and all others that will demand the attention of the legislature—and it is that they be careful to select good men to represent them—men who will have the courage to do their duty, who will not be swayed by prejudice, or influenced by friendship to do improperly.

THE REPUBLICAN-INDEPENDENT PARTY.

The double-barreled affair known as the republican convention has unraveled itself and gone home after creating, in one way and another, considerable amusement for the town. The convention, or rather the double convention, showed that the republican party is hopelessly divided. The negroes no longer have any confidence in the whites who have heretofore been controlling them, and the whites themselves manifested the utmost scorn for the negroes. It is very evident, even to the casual observer, that the differences developed between the negroes and the white officeholders are not to be composed by the ordinary arts of the politician. The negroes want the offices and the whites want them, and neither side is to be reconciled to the loss or the lack of them. This breach between the two wings, based upon a determination to possess the offices, is final. The contest is all the fiercer because there is no principle behind it, but its savage aspect is amusing to the spectator.

In point of fact, the only result of the convention worthy of consideration is the fact that in the midst of all the dissensions that exist in the so-called republican party—in the face of all the demoralization that made itself manifest in the two conventions—the officeholders and would-be officeholders united in nominating for governor General Garrett, who has been before the public for some time as an independent candidate. We have said that this is the only act of the republicans worthy of serious consideration. It is indeed worthy of the serious consideration of General Garrett, although we have heard that some of his friends express themselves as highly elated at the distinction bestowed upon him by these disjointed republicans.

General Garrett, however, may be very sure that the distinction is a questionable one. It at once alters his attitude toward the people of Georgia. He is no longer an independent candidate, but the nominee of the fragments of the republican party. As it is not likely that he will repudiate that nomination, he must assume the responsibilities which it thrusts upon him. It is difficult to see how, under all the circumstances, he can ask any democrat to vote for him, nor do we see how he can reasonably expect any democrat-independent, disgruntled, or otherwise—to support him. Those who have heretofore been inclined to support him on the ground that he is an independent democrat, will now be compelled to revise their position. The difference between an independent democrat with little or no following and the nominee of the republican party is very great, and it is a difference which General Garrett, as the nominee of the republicans, will very keenly appreciate before the campaign is over.

The action of the republican rabble in nominating General Garrett is perfectly consistent so far as the purpose of the leading spirits of that rabble are concerned, and it is in the direction of predictions frequently made by the democratic papers of the state. We have charged that the purpose of independence is the destruction of the democratic party, and that the result of its success in Georgia would be in the end to turn the state over to an irresponsible element, whose chief object would be to demoralize the government and plunder the people. When we say an irresponsible element, we do not allude particularly to the colored people. We would much rather trust the negroes to-morrow than the white men who have been making such strenuous efforts to control them. An independent placed in office by such an element would be powerless to resist the influences brought to bear upon him, so that in the end the looters would have their own sweet will in disposing of the property and institutions of the state.

The readiness—nay, the eagerness—of the independent leaders to join hands with this disreputable element of republicanism was shown when they held their "voluntary" caucuses in the Markham house, and pledged themselves to the coalition. This manifestation of eagerness on the part of the independent members made a deep impression upon the white republican plotters and no doubt had due weight with the negroes. The result is the unanimous nomination of General Garrett by the noisy rabble representing Georgia republicanism. These rabbles have one clear idea, and that is, that independence is pledged to the destruction of the democratic party; they have seen it hand-in-glove with republicanism upon many occasions during the past few years; they have seen it embrace the worst element of republicanism at a hotel caucus; and they knew that republicanism and independence have the same purpose in view, namely, the destruction of the democratic party to the end, that the offices may be divided out among men who can never hope to win the support of the people.

As a matter of course, there is no chance that this new coalition, aided and supported as it will be by the old, will succeed, but it is well enough for THE CONSTITUTION and the democratic press to call the attention of the people to this new result of the spirit and purpose of independence. We can well afford, otherwise, to leave the new coalition to its fate.

For the benefit of outsiders we present the following diagram of the republican-independent ticket: For governor—J. Garrett, white; for secretary of state, R. R. Wright, colored, and W. J. White, colored; for attorney general, George S. Thomas, white, and J. D. Cunningham, white; for comptroller general, W. A. Pledger, colored, and Floyd Shelton, colored; for treasurer, F. F. Putney, white, and William F. Flowers, white; for congressman-at-large, R. D. Locke, white, and James Longstreet, white.

The day that Pledger crowded Bryant out of the state committee, the latter declared war. When he found that he wouldn't accomplish anything he employed diplomacy, and the result is that Bryant and his friends now have complete control of the machinery of the republican party.

The greatest New York Sun declares that Arthur, since his veto of the river and harbor bill, is a philosopher, a poet, a moralist, a theologian and a bigger man than General Grant or the prince of Wales. As for Mr. Dana's concern, our glitzy president has made a mess.

GENERAL GRANT will be very much retired by the time his bill gets through. In the meantime it is understood that this able man is really suffering for the necessities of a luxurious existence. Probably Mr. George Jones could be induced to take around the hat again.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Houston Home Journal vigorously resents the slurs that have been recently cast upon the members of the late state convention. The convention, however, needs no defense. A more representative body of men never assembled in Georgia.

"The Chicago Tribune, at the demands of its party, has been compelled to give up one of its editors, Mr. Kernan, who has been commissioned to print democratic paper in Mississippi, where it is thought he can do the republican cause the most good."

EDITOR JOSEPH MEDILL of Chicago, is engaged in writing a book for the English papers. Although Editor Medill is far from home and surrounded by the most sinister influences, he has not lost confidence in a republican form of government.

As a general thing the republican situation in Georgia is mixed. With Pledger and Floyd Nelson both running for comptroller general, it cannot be said that there is any lack of candidates.

It is generally conceded that Bryant is the Talleyrand of the Georgia republicans. But for his careful management, the colored brother would have retained control of his party affairs.

We beg to assure the administration that nothing short of the commissary department of the United States will compose the differences between the Georgia republicans.

The English forces in Egypt feel the need of an opening here for John A. Logan.

AFTER awhile, the colored brother will realize that he has been sold out, and then there will be another row.

How was the colored brother to know that the row between Bryant and Farrow was a sham and a pretence?

To Colonel H. P. F. Dear Colonel: Did you hear anything drop? You built to command, W. A. P.

DE LESSERS to J. Ball: "Sir, you are now in the neighborhood of a spring gun. Yours as ever."

The colored brother has evidently killed the fattest cat for Bryant.

FARROW owes Bryant a vote of thanks.

STATE POLITICS.

Putnam and Taylor counties will hold primary elections.

The prohibitionists are making arrangements to stir politics.

Editor Moore discovers a problem in the statement that the eighth district statesmen are happy.

Houston county doesn't want the liquor and fence questions made issues in the legislative campaign.

Mr. Cicero C. Howell has been nominated as a candidate for the legislature by the democrats of Murray county.

The Dawson Journal has not only harmonized, but shows that it is the only course for genuine democrats to adopt.

The Perry Home Journal says that Judge W. L. Gray will probably be elected from the twenty-third senatorial district.

Editor Waterman's remark that Nat Hammond would make a good senator has attracted the attention of some of our most esteemed contemporaries.

Mr. E. J. Reagan, of Henry county, has been asked to become a candidate for the legislature on the prohibition platform, and he has consented, subject to such rules as the democratic party may adopt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE R. F. LYON, of Macon, is at the Markham.

FRANCIS MURPHY is pushing the temperance crusade in Scotland.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and her daughter, Miss Harriet Stanton, and also Mr. Theo-

dore Stanton, are living in France, where they are doing literary work.

MARK TWAIN is supporting a colored student at Lincoln university.

DON CAMERON takes coffee and a cracker while dressing in the gray a. m.

They are talking of Herman Oelrichs, the ocean steamer man, for mayor of New York. He was born in 1850, and is about the age of Mayor Low, of Brooklyn; was born in Baltimore and brought to New York in 1860.

GEORGE P. ROWELL, the advertising agent of New York city, has purchased North Pond, at Starkwater, near Lancaster, New Hampshire, and will form an association of gentlemen for the purpose of building summer cottages and a fish-hatching house.

THE Richmond State says it is well known that in the army General Mahone took a cow with him, and wherever Billy went the cow was sure to go, and had a lance corporal to feed and milk her for him, drinking the milk fresh and warm as it came from her udder teats.

Mrs. MARY Foster, of Greensburg, Pa., who had been forty years an invalid and in almost daily expectation of death, breathed her last the other day at the age of 92. For eight years she had been totally blind, but the day before her death she walked in the street for the first time in five years, and was jubilant over the apparent return of youth. In the night, however, came a stroke of paralysis, and she followed in a few hours.

The old prince of Hanau, the widow of the late Prince-elector of Hesse, died recently at Prague. She was the daughter of a wine-dealer at Bonn, with whom Lieutenant Lehmann, a young Prussian officer, fell in love and they were married. The future electress, then the crown-princess of Hesse, was fascinated by her, and is said to have bought her from her husband for 400 thalers. After a legal divorce had been effected, she married the prince-electress. She is said to have left property amounting to nearly fourteen million marks.

It is a recent letter to a friend in Thomastown, Mr. Stephens says: "It is still uncertain when congress will adjourn, and I shall have to remain here eight or ten days to wind up my business. I think, however, I shall be able to reach Georgia about the middle of the month. I have been very busy, and have a week at least to give some attention to private matters and be present at our court in session on the 15th of the month. The money question, and subsequent movements. You may be assured I will take Thomastown in my course. I also want to visit America, about which I have written, if possible. This is all I can now say in the hurry and pressure of business upon me."

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Popular Error Corrected.
Chauncey F. Black's Letter.

But it is said that Jefferson is dead! I think this is a mistake.

A Successful Secretary.
Boston Post.

Chandler is getting the business of secretary of the navy down due. He is preparing for a grand junket.

Two Regrets.

Mr. Keller tells a reporter that he "regrets to be in the field again." And the country regrets to have him.

Where Crow's Dynamite Factory Is.
Cleveland Herald.

Mr. Patrick Crowe's chief dynamite factory is in his mouth. Patrick is a noisy nuisance and ought to be exploded.

How Chalmers is Getting On.
Vicksburg Herald.

James K. McKim, agent of Cincinnati, Kentucky, is getting to be too "truly good" for this wicked year.

Where the Disorganization Took Place.
Atlanta Herald.

President Arthur is to be congratulated. In attempting to disorganize the democrats he effectually split his own party.

The Issue in 1884.
New York Sun.

The issue of the campaign of 1884 seems likely to be the question whether the spirit that governs this country shall be Jeffersonian or Robertsonian.

A Lovable Figure-Head.
Springfield Republican.

Key was a lovable figure-head, and the "practical" Brady added to his head, his public and private while the venerable "erring brother" swung around the circle with Hayes and enjoyed many social honors.

Brady's Defense.
Philadelphia Press.

Brady's line of defense in brief—"Erring Brother Key tempted me and I did 'expedite.' But Key was satisfied and very much relieved, and he accepted a place on the bench, and Brady came out so rich that he will probably have to go to the penitentiary."

When the South Will Be Supreme.
Philadelphia Record.

When the south is able not only to make cotton yarn but also to weave the various cotton fabrics for which she now depends on the distant north, the end of a long twilight of stupid self-indulgence will have come, and the regenerated cotton region will again assert its manly manhood of American productions.

A Lost Chance.
Cincinnati Gazette.

The navy is topevery with officers of high rank—rear admirals, commodores, captains, etc.—yet when the secretary orders two of the monitors, the Monitor, to be built, the navy department, the highest officer he sends is a commandant, which, in fact, is only equivalent to a first lieutenant. Here is a chance to reduce the topheaviness by sending an admiral in place.

The Son and His Mother.
London World.

It appears that Sarah Bernhardt is thinking of taking a theater on her own account. She figures among the would-be purchasers of the Ambigu theatre, manager of the theatre, and M. Simon, manager in reality. Sarah Bernhardt's son is a singular type of the ultimate for, he wears rags and powder, and enlarges his eyes with the "cayon noir."

The Temperance Republicans.
New York World.

Now, by way of assuring the N. Y. Nation that the grand old temperance party is in full sympathy with the temperance movement, the house has been adjourned to enable the members to fuddle themselves at Congressman Ray's expense, in contempt of only of public decency but of the plain provisions of the law. The average foreign observer must often be puzzled to discriminate between republican virtue and its best and democratic vice at its worst.

The Small and Big It.
Memphis Avalanche.

Sticking a democratic label on Republicanism and calling it democracy won't win in Tennessee. The small d can't hide the big R.

Utica Herald.

Time was when our people were proud of the monthly reduction of the public debt. Now the statement that the debt was reduced by \$13,860,027.32 during July, only arouses indignation because the taxes are reduced.

Let the Colored Georgians Answer.
Savannah News.

Now, how long we ask, will reasonable colored men in Georgia (and we have a good many intelligent ones) permit themselves to be nose led, or driven, by the white radicals and their colored followers, who manipulate the so-called republican party in Georgia, who vote for the measures of the colored race into their measures, and huddle them up to the polls on election days like sheep, that they, the carpet-baggers and their associates, may sit in the rulers' seats and live on the fat of the land? Are they better friends to the colored people than the democratic merchants, tradesmen and mechanics who employ them, and by doing so furnish to them and their families their daily bread? Is there a single white carpet-bagger or scaling-wag who has done one quarter of the good, politically and materially, to the colored people of Georgia that Mr. Alexander H. Stephens has done? And is there one of them who can be as safely trusted, in any matter whatever, as Mr. Stephens?

IN GENERAL.

A Missouri girl of eleven years has become a mother, and the Missouri medical marvel.

KANSAS CITY talks of an international exposition, and thinks that \$12,000,000 of which it has already \$8,000,000 subscribed, will do the business. It probably thinks it could run a world's fair on \$25,000.

A NATIONAL federation of labor unions call upon all candidates of both parties to say openly how they stand on the great question of capital and labor before next election day. A convention of working men is called to meet in Washington city on the 15th of November next.

The work of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee will soon begin. A dike 24½ miles is to be made of sand, faced with clay, and so high that it will be 6½ feet above the greatest tide level. The time for the completion of this undertaking is estimated at from seven to ten years, and the cost about \$40,000,000.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, gets a section to himself in the temple of fame by asking to have his pension stopped. He served in the 70th Ohio regiment, was badly wounded and soon pensioned, but the other day he wrote the pension agent that he had completely recovered, and asked that his name be taken from the roll.

QUARANTINE was invented in Venice in the year 1127, all merchants and others from the Levant or eastern ports being obliged to remain in the city of St. Mark or the Lazzaretto, or to stay before they were allowed to enter the city. Various southern states copied the example of Venice; the habit was soon spread into every European country, and was introduced by the Venetians into America and Egypt. At Oaza or Beyrout the guardian who formerly with a long pole freely entered, kept one denarius of the Lazzaretto from communication with another, was a Venetian, while the sick were attended by an Italian in a medical hall from some part of Italy, who looked at them from a safe distance through a window.

HUNDREDS of persons at the Old Orchard faith meetings are being "cured by prayer" from the blind who are made to see, the lame who are made to walk and the weak who are made strong. Ever chronic diseases cannot withstand the doctor's powders, though physicians may have labored with them for years.

SOME idea of the extent of the business of the New York post-office may be gained from the statement that the weight of the postage stamps sold there during the year amounted to nearly eight and one-half tons. This did not include the weight of the paper on which the stamps were printed, while the revenue of the office was \$1,000,000, or one-half per cent over last year, while the expenses were \$1,000,000, or one-half per cent over last year. The net revenue of this office has increased more than \$1,000,000 in a single year. The money connected with the post-office performed more than a million and a half transactions, involving a sum in excess of sixty-three million dollars.

MR. HILL'S CONDITION.
He is feeling better and was cheerful. There was little, if any, change in his condition.

THE REV. DR. ROCKWELL'S DEATH.
Fatal Termination of a Disease Similar to that of Senator Hill.

From the New York Times.
The Rev. John Edgar Rockwell, D. D., died on Saturday evening at the residence of his son, Dr. Frank W. Rockwell, of Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn. He was a native of Salisbury, Vt., where he was born May 4, 1816. During his busy life Dr. Rockwell was a frequent contributor to both the secular and religious press, and he was for eight years editor of the Sunday-School Visitor. Among the books which he published were "Sketches of the Presbyterian Church," "The Young Christian's Warning," "The Sheet Anchor," "The Visitor's Questions," "Scenes and Impressions Abroad," "Seed Thoughts," and "The Diamond in the Cage." He also published a number of occasional sermons and addresses. Dr. Rockwell was a man of splendid physique, and a thoughtful and profound rather than brilliant speaker. He was not only popular among his people, but among his clerical brethren, counting some of the most distinguished clergy of this city and Brooklyn among his intimate and personal friends. Until within the past two years he was very fond of hunting, fishing and boating, and during his visits to the mountains his proficiency in these sports was the admiration of the guides who accompanied the doctor and his sons.

The cause of Dr. Rockwell's death was cancer of the jaw, and his experiences have been very similar to those which are hastening the death of Senator Hill. Dr. Rockwell, something over a year ago he had some trouble with his jaw and went to a dentist for treatment, supposing the trouble to be occasioned by a set of false teeth that he was wearing. Finding no relief from the treatment, he consulted with Dr. W. R. Rockwell, his son, who decided that the sore was of a cancerous character. Accordingly, on April 7, 1881, his upper jaw was removed by Dr. Henry H. South, of New York city. An incident tending to show the character of the man may be cited in this connection. Immediately on recovering consciousness, after the operation, he indicated a desire for writing materials. His son handed him a slate and pencil, and he wrote in a tremendous hand the question, "What I ever preach again?" On being informed that he would undoubtedly be able to do so, he seemed satisfied and very much relieved, and for some three months after the operation he was able to articulate a false jaw having been prepared to replace the natural one that was removed. In the September succeeding the operation he was enabled to resume his clerical duties, and continued to exercise them up to last March, when he preached his last sermon, and prepared to enter upon a vacation that his church had given him, to continue until September next. About that time the "id trouble" reappeared in the form of the old wound, and rapidly developed into a tumor of the jaw. This was accompanied by frequent hemorrhages during the last two months of his life. He removed to the residence of his son, that he might be under his constant care, and for some time he was sustained by the use of liquid food only. The extreme winter weather operated greatly against the pulse, which during the last week of his life was so low that he was unable to feel his pulse, and he wasted away to but a mere shadow of his former self. During his illness he bore up with wonderful fortitude and patience, and retained to the last, although suffering most deeply in body than it often falls to the lot of man to suffer.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES.
From the London Times.

The prince of Wales presided yesterday morning over a general committee meeting of the great international fisheries exhibition of London, 1882, at which were also present the margrave of Exeter, Lord Alington, Lord Walsingham, Sir Alexander Gordon, member of parliament, the Hon. A. J. Fitzmaurice, Sir John St. Aubyn, member of parliament, Mr. Edward Birbeck, member of parliament; Mr. John Pender, member of parliament; Alderman Lawrence, member of parliament; Professor Huxley, Colonel J. C. D. Morrison, Mr. A. J. N. Chamberlain, Mr. W. Oldham Chambers, Mr. Henry Hennell, Mr. John Tennant, Mr. C. Cecil Trevor, General Scott, and General Sir Henry Norman.

Mr. E. Birbeck, member of parliament, chairman of the executive committee, said the report of his committee contained all the principal matters which they thought it necessary to lay before the president and the general committee. He could add with pleasure that the Netherlands government had applied for 10,000 to 12,000 feet of space in one block. The committee desired to convey their deep regret at the retirement of Sir Brandreth Gibbs. He was authorized to state that this was entirely on account of ill-health, a cause which would, he was sure, be the regret of all present, and he did to that of the members of the committee. In these circumstances, the committee was very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Mollet, who had had great experience in the great international exhibitions at Vienna and at Paris, and the professional assistance of General Scott in the laying out of the grounds.

With reference to the measures that had been taken for promoting the holding of local meetings in different parts of the country, circular letters had been sent from the lord mayor of London to the mayors of the different towns, inviting co-operation, and, among other results, an influential meeting would be held at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, under the auspices of the conservators of the River Dee fishing board, of which the duke of Westminster is president, at which the executive committee would be represented by himself and other members. On this subject his royal highness the president remarked that he had found when he was at Yarmouth that the mayor was taking a lively interest in the matter, and he did in everything that affected the welfare of the fishermen and fisheries. Referring to the subject of prizes for methods of saving life at sea, his royal highness stated that the deep-sea committee were engaged in considering how they should apply an offer from Mr. Edwards of prizes of £50 to £100 for this humane object. Generally reviewing the progress of the work of the committee, the prince of Wales said it was very gratifying to see that America had come forward so liberally with a vote of \$10,000 and the allotment of a special fishery steamer to the use of the exhibition, which his royal highness had done. It would be on view in the Thames during the exhibition. The steps taken by the Netherlands government were equally gratifying. The prince pointed a central committee, under the presidency

of Count Charles de Bylandt, to work in correspondence with a committee in London, and when he returned to the colonies he found that Canada, New Zealand, and New South Wales had already contributed to the fund, and that many others would follow. His royal highness called particular attention to the special money prizes offered by public bodies and private individuals for investigations tending to promote the welfare of fishermen, and the fisheries, and for prize essays treating upon cognate subjects. The prince then the local committees had been alluded to by the chairman and the instance mentioned of the public meeting that was going to be held at Chester, and his royal highness mentioned in special illustration of this part of the subject the steps taken in Cornwall where the committee was carrying out not only for the collection of a good number of interesting exhibits, but also providing for the expenses of the working fishermen who would visit the exhibition. This



PLEDGER'S PLUCK

CARRIES HIM AND BROWN TO VICTORY OVER FARROW.

The Final of the Custom House Row—The Evidence Which Caused Judge Glenn to Dismiss the Case, and Some of the Fun Which the Audience Had—Long on Norris.

Long before the hour for the opening of police court had arrived yesterday morning the recorder's chamber was crowded almost to suffocation, and until the court adjourned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon Judge Glenn breathed the obnoxious air which filled the room. The cause of the large crowd was the fact that J. H. Brown and W. A. Pledger were to be tried upon the charge of breaking up a political meeting in the United States court room on Tuesday night last. Both defendants were present and pleaded not guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct, quarreling and using profane language.

They were represented by Colonel Spencer, while Captain Bray appeared for the complainants. The testimony was voluminous, and was stenographed by a gentleman employed by Colonel Farrow for future use. The first witness for the complainants was Colonel H. P. Farrow, who testified that on the night the disturbance occurred he and other Republicans who were then in the city for the purpose of attending the republican state convention, had assembled in the United States court room for the purpose of conferring upon a line of action to be pursued in the convention the next day; that while they were in the midst of a pleasant conference, having thoroughly organized, with Judge Wike, of Cartersville, in the chair, a large mob of negroes led by Brown and Pledger entered the room by force and broke up the meeting; that as soon as the mob came in Pledger mounted the stand, where Chairman Wike was sitting, and proceeded to take the reins into his own hands; that Brown seemed to have an animosity towards him and, pulling off his coat, threatened to whip him and would have attempted it but for the interference of other parties; that Brown and Pledger were both drunk and that they could have secured admittance had they applied for it and conducted themselves properly. Colonel Farrow also stated that when the party wanted to hold the meeting in the United States court room repaired to that place early in the evening, they found the door locked, and were informed that Pledger had taken the keys with him for the purpose of preventing the meeting. He then sent to General Longstreet, the marshal and custodian of the court room for the keys, but before the messenger returned a boy came from Pledger authorizing the watchman of the building to open the court room for the caucus. He further stated that those present were there for the purpose of securing harmony in the party, and did not object to any one participating who was willing to co-operate with them. He was satisfied that both Pledger and Brown were drunk and said that they had used profane language in an excessive degree and declared that no meeting should be held in that court room unless they could attend. He also stated that when Pledger entered the room he yelled out: "We have thrown Norris out of the window and will take the house."

Chap Norris, who was stationed at the door, testified that Brown and Pledger came up to him and demanded admittance but that he refused them because they did not answer certain questions properly which he propounded to them; that they grabbed him and thrust him away from the door, greatly to his injury, and then rushed into the room and broke up the meeting. Mr. Norris in his testimony covered the entire grounds of the organization of the caucus, and stated that he knew there were two factions in the party, and that each faction was holding a caucus that night. He knew that the two factions were widely apart, and felt sure that no one who did not coincide with the caucus, whose deliberations he was keeping guard, should be allowed to enter the court room. He was certain that Pledger and Brown were both drunk, and heard them both cursing, and saw Brown pull off his coat and make for Colonel Farrow.

Mr. John Longstreet testified that he was in the meeting when Brown and Pledger and their adherents came to the door and sought ingress. He talked to them and promised to use his influence to get them in. He then spoke to Colonel Farrow about it, and the colonel objected to their entering the court room. He next spoke to Colonel Darnell, and Colonel Darnell expressed a willingness for them to come in, but while he was yet engaged in trying to get them in, the door was broken in and destroyed the meeting.

Mr. Hargrove, of Rome, and Wm. Clark, of Macon, testified to about the same facts. General Longstreet, the United States marshal, was introduced and testified that on Tuesday night he received a message from some gentlemen who wanted to hold a meeting in the United States court room, that the doors had been locked; that he started to get his duplicate keys, but that a boy with the following order from Pledger:

Let Mr. Murphy open the court room door to-night.
W. A. PLEDGER, custodian.

Upon that order the doors were opened and meeting organized by Pledger and Wike, of Cartersville, in the room; that he had no idea of staying, and I was about to leave when the noise was heard in the hall; that the mob rushed in, and that he sent for the police; that they went through the form of arresting Brown and Pledger; that Mr. Buck appeared and spoke of going their bond; that Mr. Pledger then went upon the stand where Judge Wike was; that he then made the police arrest Pledger and Brown and take them to the station-house, where he also came and preferred charges against them; that he has charge, as United States marshal, of the court room and marshal's office; that the conduct of the defendants and their adherents broke up the meeting; that he was not aware of the fact that Pledger was the custodian of the building, but that he knew that Pledger or no one else could enter the court room without his permission.

Colonel Spencer, attorney for the defendants, stated that he had not intended to introduce any testimony, but that since the matter had taken the present shape he would seek a little vindication for his clients, and for that purpose introduced Jeff Long, Colonel Darnell, Ed Belcher, R. Kenney, and others. Jeff Long stated that when he came to the court room door there was quite a crowd there who had been denied admittance. He tried to get in, but Mr. Chap. Norris wouldn't let him, because he, no Norris said, had been at another meeting. Long then asked Norris if it was a democratic meeting, and when told that it was not Pledger came up and he asked Pledger if he (Pledger) did not have custody of the building. Pledger answered yes, and the crowd soon pushed Norris aside and went in. Referring to Norris, Long said: "He swore I was cursing. Now I can bring white gentlemen in my town who wouldn't speak to him who will swear that I do not conduct myself in that way. I never was run away from my town like Norris was. In fact, the caucus gave itself away by putting Norris at the door. I have associated with Brown and Pledger for fifteen years, and I don't think they were drunk that night. The crowd outside thought the door-keeper, and not the men inside, was keeping them out, and I believe they were right. Probably Mr. Norris had been instructed to keep Pledger out because Farrow did not want Pledger there. I think young Longstreet made more noise and racket than all of the balance of the crowd." Long did not know who opened the door. He went in the room after the crowd but did not notice closely what passed. He did not know what passed between Brown and Farrow. The action of the crowd in going in did not break up the meeting, for he

made a two hours' speech to the caucus. There was a resolution introduced to expel Farrow from the republican party and he spoke against it and caused it to be tabled, and Colonel Farrow remained there and consulted him on the speech. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the witness Pledger and Brown were not drunk.

Colonel Darnell's testimony was about the same as Long's. He stated although that Norris had been placed at the door with instructions from Farrow not to allow anyone to enter the room unless he was favorable to displacing Pledger. He testified that the meeting was not broken up by the crowd coming in. He never heard Pledger swear in his life and did not think Pledger or Brown was drunk.

Pledger in his statement said that it was generally understood there would be a meeting of delegates that night, but when the use of the United States court room was suggested, he said: "I do not think we can use it, as any democrat has as much right to go into that building as any republican. But when I was at the Calhoun hall and heard that there was a large crowd at the court room, I sent that note up by young Murray to have the room lighted. When I got to the building I learned for the first time that persons had been refused admittance. I then went up to the door and Chap Norris said: 'Your kind can't come in here.' I replied by asking him why, and he said: 'You have been to another caucus and are not friendly to this one.' I then said, 'I am custodian of this building and will go in by virtue of my office if in no other way.'"

Norris replied, "Well, I'll make it—no for any man who goes in." About that time some one gave a whoop and we all went into the room. I then went up to the stand and Judge Wike said that he was chairman of that meeting. I told him I only wanted to state why we were there, and that I had no desire to interfere with the meeting. Pledger also stated that after they got into the room Deputy Marshal Longstreet had in structured two deputies to take him to jail, but that he demanded the privilege of giving bond. He was then released, but when he was afterwards brought to the station house another effort was made to have him placed in confinement. He afterwards learned, so he said, that the desire to have him confined was in order to keep him away from the meeting of the republican convention the next day. The next day he received, so he stated, a message from Farrow that if he, Pledger, would stay away from the convention that day he, Farrow, would be appointed judge of the United States court, and would then resign the collectorship at Brunswick in favor of Pledger's favor. Pledger then read letters from the department in Washington informing him that he was the lawful custodian of the building.

After Brown had made his statement the attorneys argued the case at length, and then Judge Glenn reviewed the testimony and dismissed both cases, much to the gratification of the large crowd of darkies who were present at the trial.

CITY NEWS.

The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Gossip of all kinds.

Rains are becoming monotonous.

The car shed was crowded yesterday.

Street car lines are doing a good trade.

Atlanta is to have another literary paper.

The telephone company is adding subscribers every day.

The Atlanta nine don't want any more Rome in theirs.

The conventions have adjourned, and the exodus of negroes has begun.

The programme for the Fulton county Sunday-school anniversary is being compiled.

The recorder's court room ought to be supplied with palm-leaf fans and watercoolers.

The Young Men's library association anniversary is the next item of general interest.

The cases against Brown and Pledger occupied the entire morning session of the police court.

Mr. Andrew Clark, formerly collector of internal revenue for the First district of Georgia, whose political head was demanded to a lady in Atlanta, has been in the appointed depot agent for Atlanta by the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad.

Mr. Clark was well acquainted with some of the owners of this road, and his application for the place was endorsed by some of the leading citizens here. He also had strong endorsements from Ohio and Kentucky.

Another Row About the Convention.

Yesterday afternoon Chap Norris, the hero of the custom house battle, met with Treadwell, a colored ward politician, and opened a debate with him upon the merits of the trial of Pledger and Brown, but Treadwell's views on the subject under consideration were different from the hero's and a quarrel ensued in which Treadwell expressed his opinion of Norris. Neither the opinion nor the language in which it was couched was very complimentary and the custom house hero demanded satisfaction, which he procured by having Treadwell arrested. Today Treadwell will be tried in police court upon the charge of disorderly conduct and Norris will be the chief witness for the prosecution.

Nearly a Death by an Accident.

Yesterday morning Miss Mollie Morris, who resides on Thompson street, came near causing a fatal accident by taking medicine from the wrong paper. For some days past Miss Morris has been taking quinine at regular intervals during the day, and yesterday morning went to her dressing case for a dose of the medicine, but by mistake picked up a paper containing several grains of morphine, which she swallowed. Almost instantly she remembered having put the morphine in the drawer some weeks ago, and with a feeling of horror scooped down and picked up the paper from which she had taken the drug. On the paper was written the word "morphine," and with a scream the young lady sank to the floor in a fit. The scream attracted the attention of persons in the house, who ran to her aid, and who learned the status of affairs by the paper. A physician was hastily called in, and by hurriedly giving anti-dotes rescued the lady from the grave.

A Matter of Twenty Dollars.

While Jeff Long was haranguing the capitol during the last session of the legislature a bill was passed conferring upon the police directors police powers while in charge of their trains, but it was not until yesterday that the bill was brought into service. On the State railroad passenger train Conductor Mays, one of the oldest ticket patchers in the service, came in contact with a man named Chapman, from Polk county, who expressed a desire to run the train from Big Shanty to Marietta, but Mr. Mays happened to think of the new law and proceeded to execute it by arresting Chapman and turning him over to the authorities at Marietta, where he was given a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon, and asked for a bond for his appearance before the superior court for the county.

The City Court.

The city court met yesterday at the usual hour, present and presiding his honor Richard H. Clark, judge. The following cases were disposed of: State vs. Jack Dougherty, larceny from the person, verdict of not guilty. State vs. Huntley Glover, larceny from the person, verdict of guilty, sentence six months in the public work. State vs. Alexander Mayfield, larceny from the house, plea of guilty, and sentence of sixty-six dollars and twelve months. State vs. Wm. McCann, larceny from the house, verdict of guilty and sentence of fifty-seven dollars or six months. State vs. William McCand, larceny from the house, verdict of guilty, and sentence of fifty-six dollars or six months. In this case the defendant stole two birds, one a canary and the other a mocking bird. The two cases gave him twelve months of service for the thefts.

At the Young Men's Library.

Ernest F. Clarke has presented to the library a rare curiosity—an old bill of lading dated in London and bound for Charleston on the 4th of August, 1804. The anniversary of the library takes place on the night of the 19th at DeGraw's opera house. Mr. Marshall J. Clarke has been chosen anniversary. The library is fortunate in selecting such an able and accomplished orator. The boys are greatly interested in the handsome gold anniversary medal now being engraved by Mr. Northen. There will be several to claim for

Received of the Matrimonial Endowment association of Atlanta, Ga., twelve hundred dollars, 14 full payment of two marriage certificates, Nos. 5 and 6, one for myself and one for my present wife.

I acknowledge the courtesy of making this payment several weeks in advance of the time that it is due.

THOMAS O'RYAN,
60 East Street.

Notice From Captain Henry Everett.

For the benefit of all young men who are still pursuing the tortuous paths of celibacy, I wish publicly to acknowledge the receipt of \$1,200 from the Matrimonial Endowment association of this city. This amount is in full payment of two certificates, Nos. 5 and 6, one on myself and the other on my wife, which were issued by said association in January. My marriage occurred on June 20th, and by the action of the association officers were enabled sixty days in which to redeem my certificates. The assessment to cover my claims and the amount due on two other certificates which have also been paid, was met so promptly by the members that the officers were enabled to redeem the certificates about thirty days after the marriage. The integrity and business ability of the gentlemen who control the affairs of the association are too well known to require word of commendation from me. Respectfully,

J. HENRY EVERETT,
With John Keely, 62 Whitehall street.

Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1882.

The above are receipts acknowledging payment in full, before maturity, of all marriage claims against this association for the month of June. The management begs leave to state in addition that the \$2,400, the aggregate of the policies, was raised by an assessment of only \$3.30 per each member, the minimum amount allowed by the by-laws of the association. Our corporation dates from the 16th January, 1882, and notwithstanding the severe criticisms of individuals and the press all over the country, notwithstanding the fact that these facts speak for themselves, and afford unbounded satisfaction to the officers, besides addressing themselves directly to the young men who desire to better their financial condition to secure means with which to begin their married life.

aug-5-1st or 2d col 7th p



OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF
SUMMER CLOTHING

AT COST,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST

FOR CASH.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

aug 5 12m-top col 7p

Sent to jail.
John Dillard was sent to jail by Justice Pitchford yesterday to await trial by the city court on a charge of assault and battery. Louisa Logan alleges that he whipped her children without right or law.

Before the Commissioner.
John H. Flynn, of Campbell county, was before Commissioner W. B. Smith yesterday, charged with illicit distilling, retailing, removing and concealing. He waived examination and gave a bond of \$300 for his appearance.

The Fence Question.
Colonel Calhoun, ordinary of Fulton county, has ordered elections on the fence or no fence question, to be held in the Collins and Adamsville districts on the 3rd instant. The elections in the other three districts will probably be ordered for the 6th of September.

Lunatics in Jail.
There are now two lunatics in Fulton county jail awaiting a chance to get into the asylum. One is a white boy twelve years old named Charles M. Sadder; the other is a negro woman named Lucinda Smith. Fannie Luckie was tried on a writ of lunacy, but the jury failed to agree, and she was released.

At Tanner's Court.
Yesterday Mr. C. G. Grosse was before Justice Tanner charged with larceny after trust. A Macon lady gave him \$100 to be delivered to a lady in Atlanta. It was alleged that he did not turn the money over. There were, however, two witnesses who testified that he did deliver the money, and one who testified that he did not. The justice after hearing the case discharged him.

Stealing From a Wagon.
Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was created on Broad street by a race in which a negro led a policeman and in which the negro came off winner. The race was caused by the negroes love for watermelons, which induced him to steal a large one from a wagon standing near the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, but the theft was detected before the negro had gone far and the race was the result.

The First Case.
During the last session of the legislature a bill was passed conferring upon the police directors police powers while in charge of their trains, but it was not until yesterday that the bill was brought into service. On the State railroad passenger train Conductor Mays, one of the oldest ticket patchers in the service, came in contact with a man named Chapman, from Polk county, who expressed a desire to run the train from Big Shanty to Marietta, but Mr. Mays happened to think of the new law and proceeded to execute it by arresting Chapman and turning him over to the authorities at Marietta, where he was given a preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon, and asked for a bond for his appearance before the superior court for the county.

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aug-5-1st or 2d col 7th p

SHOES! SHOES!

JOHN RYAN

ATLANTA, GA.,

Will place the balance of the extensive purchase of Shoes made by him on

5 COUNTERS

Running the entire length of his first and second story, from Whitehall to Broad Streets, Being about TWENTY THOUSAND PAIRS OF

SHOES, AT HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST

A quantity sufficient to supply any ordinary Shoe Store for twelve months. JOHN RYAN wants to sell them in ONE MONTH, and has

REDUCED HIS PRICES

To such an extent that he feels confident of doing it.

BE WISE AND COME & SEE THEM

JOHN RYAN wants to make a clean sweep. Every one knows where an article can be bought for half its value it is good economy to buy it.

JOHN RYAN

Never places poor quality of goods on his retail counters. Whenever he finds any not up to the standard he throws them one side for other customers.

COME AND SEE THEM FOR YOURSELF.

it, and the winner will have to tussle for it. There were 21 dropped from the roll of members at the last meeting of the directors for the non-payment of dues.

New members elected: Samuel Driscoll, Frank H. Edlinman, C. E. Hayes, W. A. Harrison, Arthur Wilson, J. T. Reynolds, Mrs. A. L. Campbell, Mrs. C. D. Jones, Mrs. S. W. Dodge, Mrs. C. S. Rosenberg, Miss Tillie Dozier, Miss Alice Screven, Mrs. Emma Archer. The following have kindly furnished the library with flowers for the past week: Mrs. M. E. Duncan, Miss Capitola Cochran, Alexander, Sam. Ed. and Cecil Meyer.

THE FIRST DEATH.

On the E. T. & Va. and Ga. Railroad—A Colored Brakeman Killed at Jackson.

Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock the first accident of any serious character on the new portion of the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad occurred, between Jackson and Locust Grove, about forty miles from Atlanta. Between the stations mentioned an extra freight train ran into a washout, which caused three cars loaded with lumber to pile upon each other. In the promiscuous mixing of the cars and lumber a negro train hand known as Gus Washington, was seriously injured, and his death resulted the next day. The accident is attributed to the unusual rain fall of the last few days and the heavy storm that was then falling, and in no manner can any blame be attached to the officials of the road who did all in their power to alleviate the pain of the wounded man. The road is now again in a passable condition. When it is known that this is the first accident attributable to softness of ground caused by rain that has occurred in building ninety miles of road in the meanest sort of weather, it may be considered remarkable. In fact, but one other accident of any magnitude has occurred on the road, and that was caused by the breaking of a wheel on a new car.

LIBERTY AT LAST.

The August List of Discharges from the Georgia Penitentiary.

Captain John W. Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary, has issued the following discharges: William Taylor, sent from Lee in 1878, for four years, discharged from Lockett's camp August 2. Cuffey Mitchell, sent from Marietta county in 1879, for three years, to be discharged from the Dade coal mines August 6. Embil Screven, sent from Decatur county in 1879, for three years, discharged from Lockett's camp August 2. Stern Brann sent from Brooks county in 1880 for three years to be discharged from Lockett's camp August 25th. Dan Bass sent from Macon county in 1879, for three years, to be discharged from the camps of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, August 6th. Tiffin Cato sent from Chatham county in 1879, for three years to be discharged from the camps of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad August 26th. General Edman, sent from Haralson county in 1880 for two years, to be discharged from the camps of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad August 6th. Aleck Lipscombe, sent from Fulton county in 1880 for two years, to be discharged from Marietta and North Georgia railroad, camp August 4th. Wesley Rice, sent from Macon county in 1879 for three years, to be discharged from Marietta and North Georgia railroad camp August 10th.

MR. DARNELL RISES TO EXPLAIN.

Editors CONSTITUTION: I am misrepresented, unintentionally no doubt, in your report of what occurred in the republican convention yesterday, relating to the resolution of sympathy for Senator Hill. At the time it was presented I was in my seat some distance from the secretary's desk and did not hear the reading of the resolution. Some-

body remarked "McHenry has offered a resolution indorsing Senator Hill," when I suggested "that would be foolish," and immediately went to McHenry and asked him about it. He said it was John Brown's resolution and that he had offered it by request, and making no further explanation I said to him it would be ridiculous. Returning to my seat I called for the reading of the resolution and the same was read, when I expressed my sympathy approval of it, and when it was put to the convention, voted for it. I have a deep personal sympathy for Mr. Hill in the great personal and physical affliction that has overshadowed him, and which he has borne with such wonderful patience, and am not capable of such sentiments attributed to me by your report and ask that you give this a place in your paper that I may not be regarded as "chilling feelings" that would be esteemed unmanly, unchristian and inhuman. Very respectfully,

S. A. DARNELL.

From the Great Drug House of the Northwest.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of your Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him \$1,000. Another who had used it for a scrofulous affection reports a permanent cure from its use. Yours truly,

VANSHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 17th, 1882.

I have had what my physicians termed eczema for over eight years, and came five years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied all the healing art of the physicians here (both internal and external) in connection with the celebrated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I had almost believed my case incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible, although the eruption was at first worse, yet there were some signs of improvement, and after three months the eruption was all at once and well, not a sign of it remained, my skin smooth and clear. I am now in good health as it ever was. There are any doubting ones, let them write to me here.

D. N. PRATT.

THE MARKHAM HOUSE,

Atlanta, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS and Southern Tourists.

RATES—\$2.50, \$3.00 PER DAY.

Special rates made with families.

July 4-3m W. A. HUFF, Proprietor.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

THE FINEST ACCOMMODATION, THE BEST water and the purest climate in the south.

TERMS:

\$30 per month; \$10 per week; \$2 per day.

Special rates given to families.

July 4-3m W. A. HUFF, Proprietor.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED SWISS MILK

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and RICHEST on the market. Try it once and you will use it always. Ask for the "Nest" Brand and take no other. Sold by the prominent dealers. Nestle's Milk Co.,

THOS. LEEHMAN & CO., Sole Agents, NEW YORK CITY.

aug-5-1st or 2d col 7th p

CREAM BEAUTIFIER.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM

—OR—

MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

PURIFIES as well as BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.

Remedies, Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moles, the Patches, and every blemish on beauty and complexion. It has stood the test of thirty years and is the best skin preparation in the world. We taste it to be sure the preparation is good. One bottle will last a month. Use it every day. Also Double Subtle removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. S. A. DARNELL, Sole Proprietor, 46 Broadway, Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canada and Europe.

Beware of cheap imitations. \$1.00 Reward for arrest and proof any one selling the same.

Jonesboro, Ga., July 28, 1882.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
I have been using the Cherry
Evaporator No. 2, or \$26 machine,
bought of you and after giving it a
thorough test find that it will dry
ten bushels of green peaches per
day of twelve hours. It dries the
peaches nice and bright and will
not burn or scorch them.
W. W. WARD.
Jan 16—div top 1st col sp

SUMMER READING.

Reverend Idol. Glendale.
Leone. Lady Beauty.
Abbe Constantine. Ball Room Repentance.
Bridal March. Bachelor Bluff.
Episodes in the Lives of Men, Women and Lovers.

HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.

CENTRAL BOOK-STORE.
Feb 18—div un mob

DIAMONDS
JEWELRY
FINE
SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday, at 7; in New York, at 13 1/16; in
Atlanta at 12 1/4.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, August 4, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
Atlanta.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Augusta.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Galveston.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Indianapolis.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Key West.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Mobile.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Montgomery.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
New Orleans.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Pensacola.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Palm Beach.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.
Savannah.	30.00	72	S. E. Fresh	Clear.

Time of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
6:31 a.m.	29.97	69	N. Light	Cloudy.
10:31	29.96	69	S. W. Gent.	Cloudy.
2:31 p.m.	29.97	71	S. Brisk	Cloudy.
10:31	29.97	71	S. Brisk	Cloudy.
10:31	29.97	71	S. Brisk	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar. 29.96 Maximum therm. 83.5
Mean daily therm. 71.8 Minimum therm. 62.8
Mean daily wind 83.3 Total rainfall. 1.03

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.
Atlanta District.

Atlanta District.	Max.	Min.	Therm.	Wind.
Atlanta.	88	70	1.77	
Spartanburg.	87	72	31	
Toronto.	88	69	29	
Galveston.	88	70	1.16	
Dalton.	88	70	.02	
Calhoun.	89	69	.99	
Marionville.	89	70	.87	
West Point.	92	72	.71	
Newman.	88	69	3.60	
Griffin.	87	71	.65	

DISTRICTS.

DISTRICTS.	Average.
1 Wilmington.	86
2 Charleston.	82
3 Augusta.	89
4 Savannah.	89
5 Atlanta.	89
6 Montgomery.	91
7 Mobile.	91
8 Galveston.	94
9 Vicksburg.	90
10 Little Rock.	90
11 Memphis.	84
12 St. Louis.	84

Mean of Districts.

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Precipitation inappreciable.

ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT

One of the most attractive and elegant establish-
ments in Atlanta is the handsome jewelry store
of A. F. Pickert, No. 31 Whitehall street. His superb
and tastefully arranged stock claims the admiration
of all who see it, and a visit to his establishment is
always pleasant and interesting. For sale from the
attractions of a pretty and stylish stock of jewelry,
Meriden Britannia company's silverware, some ex-
quisite designs in tea sets, water sets, baking dishes,
with porcelain lining, something handsome, and
many other goods too numerous to mention.
These goods are the heaviest triple plate, and the
finest finished goods in the world. Go to No. 31
Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
JEWELER.

P. S.—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles
and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place,
which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.
July 18—div 1st col sp

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.

We are prepared to do all the most difficult
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
July 18—div 1st col sp

Lumber, laths, shingles, etc., can always be
found at the lumber yard of J. C. Donald &
Co., 136 Marietta street. July 19—1st 8th p

Young Men's meeting this evening at 8:15. Sub-
ject: Why shall I seek Christ to-day?

Rev. Dr. D. W. Gwin having postponed his
visit, will fill the pulpit of the First
Baptist church morning and evening of Sunday
next.

Dyspeptics who can't eat solid food can live on
Scott & Bowne's Soybean Biscuits. It contains all the
elements of meat in a digested form. For sale by
Druggists and Grocers.
June 29—div 1st col sp

"A PAGE TO BE REMEMBERED."

A New Song by the Celebrated
N. Y. song writer, H. P. Danks, is
having the largest sale of any song
published in the South. A thou-
sand copies were sold in sixty days.

The ladies should all have a copy.
Beautiful Title Page. Send 40 cts.
to Phillips and Crew, Atlanta, and
get a copy.
July 18—div top 2d col. sp

Dead.
Jack Johnson, the negro man who accident-
ally shot himself through the lung a few
nights ago on Garnett street, died about mid-
night last night from the effects of the wound.

PERSONAL.
H. H. McClure, of Rome, is at the Markham.
Rev. S. B. Jones was at the Markham last night.
Mr. F. M. Johnston, of Gainesville, is at the Kim-
ball.

Miss Mattie Taylor, of LaGrange, is at the Kim-
ball.

J. R. Habersham was registered at the Markham
yesterday.

Mr. W. C. Starr, of Richmond, Indiana, is at the
Kimball.

Attorney-General Anderson, is sojourning at the
Markham.

W. S. Pottinger, of Savannah, has rooms at the
Markham.

Mr. D. M. Hood and wife, of Rome, Ga., are stop-
ping at the Kimball.

Mr. B. W. Collier, of Indian Spring, is registered
at the Kimball.

Max Kutz has gone to New York to lay in a fall
supply for his house.

Thad Sturgess, the Burwell Stout of the Colum-
bia post-office, passed through the city yesterday en
route to Montreal.

John H. James and family are going to Philizy
springs, in Hall county, to-day to spend a few
weeks. He will return occasionally.

Mr. C. T. Campbell, superintendent of the Texas
express company, is in the city. We are pleased to
see him looking so well. He has many friends in
the city who have always regretted that he left the
city. He was for a long time superintendent of the
Atlanta division of the southern express company.

The First New Bale.
Maddox, Rucker & Co., received yesterday morn-
ing the first new bale of cotton in Atlanta. It was
the new season, 1882-3. It was consigned by J. R.
Mercer & Co., of Dawson, Ga., and passed mid-
dling, and was sold at auction by N. R. Fowler to
Messrs. Z. A. Rice & Son at the handsome price of
18 1/2 cents per pound. Messrs. Rice & Son at once
shipped the bale to H. Sloan & Son, Philadelphia,
Pa., over the Richmond and Danville, which road,
with its usual liberality, transported it in their ex-
press car free of charge.

TALLULAH FALLS HOTEL, August 1, 1882.
TO THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.
A Fancy Dress Ball will come off at the Tallulah
Hotel Saturday night, August 5. Ladies and gen-
tlemen from all parts of the country are respect-
fully invited to come, come all.

ROBERT PATSKY.
August 4—div 1st col. sp

Catoosa Springs.
\$5.00 for Round Trip Tickets, good from Saturday
evening until Monday noon, including hotel fare,
and—43¢ frt sat.

Try Scott & Bowne's SOYBEAN BEEF for soups;
you will find it palatable as well as very nutritious.
It also makes delicious beef tea for the sick. For
sale by Druggists and Grocers.
June 29—div 1st col. sp

J. C. Donald & Co., will sell you rough and
dressed lumber, laths and shingles at bottom
prices, either by the car load or small lots.
Office and yard just adjoining the cotton fac-
tory.
July 19—1st 8th p

Catoosa Excursions.
Round trip tickets to Catoosa Springs, including
board one week, \$10. Saturday tickets, board in-
cluded, good to return until Monday morning, \$5.
Sunday tickets, including dinner, \$3. For sale only
at Western and Atlantic ticket office, July 27, H.

Don't Die in the House.
"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, bed-
bugs, flies, ants, moths, chinkmunks, gophers, etc.
June 29—div 1st col. sp

Housewives need a convenient and nutritious
stock for soups; nothing excels in natural meat
flavor the SOYBEAN BEEF prepared by Scott & Bowne,
and as it contains the substance of the meat itself
it is more nutritious than beef extracts. For
sale by Druggists and Grocers.
June 29—div 1st col. sp

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.
At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's
term of office, the south side of the railroad
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